

Northwest vs. the South.

Mr. Henry Conner who has recently returned from a stay of something more than nineteen months in Idaho and Oregon, is in a position to give some interesting pointers to people of this section who have led themselves to believe that the northwest or any other part of the country offers so many advantages over this locality as is claimed for that section.

Mr. Conner is a native of York county, and was raised about two and one half miles west of Yorkville. His father was the late Calvin Conner, a man who measured up to the highest standard of good citizenship, and his mother by whom he was reared, is a most creditable representative of the splendid womanhood that has done so much for this section.

Discouraged by the unpromising condition into which this farming business in this county had fallen and tempted by the glowing description of opportunities offered by the northwest, in March, 1903, Mr. Conner left a good comfortable home and a fine farm to try his fortune in the new countries that are held up to present so many untold and undefinable advantages over the long settled, staid and conservative south.

In a conversation with the reporter on Saturday he unhesitatingly said that he is glad to get back to South Carolina, and with a little hesitation he asserts that the most satisfactory asset he has acquired during his absence is some very valuable experience. He is not inclined to disparage the country in which he has spent nearly two years. On the contrary, he gives it all the credit to which it is entitled; but after all is said and considered, he thinks that York county offers just as many opportunities for a comfortable living and is just as desirable from any standpoint as is any distant section he has visited.

"If you have money out in Oregon," says Mr. Conner, "you can buy a desirable farm, or ranch as it is called, and by hustling get a good income but you'll earn all you'll make. If you have no money and you are able and willing to work, you can get good pay, from \$2.00 to \$2.50 a day, but the work is only for nine months of the year and the cost of living is just as good in proportion as it is here. A man can hardly save more than enough during the work season to support himself during the idleness that is enforced on him during the winter.

"Labor of all kinds commands good prices, but my own experience was confined principally to logging and harvesting, with odd jobs in between. Logging goes on during most of the winter. Men live in camps in the woods, work in gangs, sleep in bunks on the sides of shacks or on floors, on their own beds, which they must always furnish, and drive like fighting fire for ten hours a day. There is nothing easy about the work, and just anybody cannot get a job. They size a man up as if he were a horse or a mule, and work him accordingly. If he does not come up to physical requirements, he is not wanted at any price, and it is rarely the case that a man of 45 or 50 can even get a trial. The proportion of people out of employment is much larger than it has ever been in this county within my recollection.

"I went from Idaho to Oregon as the result of the seductive promises of an irrigation company. It was represented that arrangements were being perfected to run an irrigation ditch into a new section just to be thrown open to settlers for the first time, and along with many others I homesteaded a quarter section on what was promised to be one of the lower levels of the proposed new survey. But afterward the plans of the company were changed, whether by circumstances or in accordance with a previously arranged scheme, I cannot certainly say, and my homestead remains without water, and consequently of little value until the ditch shall be finally completed if that ever comes to pass.

"There are irrigated lands in the neighborhood of Irigon, near where I was located that are held at four and five thousand dollars an acre. They get their value from their capacity to produce almost any kind of crop that can be grown in the United States, and especially fruits of all kinds which grow to enormous size and to perfection unknown, I suppose, anywhere else in the world. Beet crops on these lands frequently net \$500 per acre without their owner having to touch them after they are made but as you will easily imagine, to get land up to such a producing capacity is a matter of years of effort and large sums of money. Many people necessarily fall by the wayside.

"The country is filled up with all kinds of people from all over the world, Americans from what is now denominated the middle west predominating. These people have been attracted to Idaho and Oregon in large numbers principally by means of judicious advertising. Thousands have failed, some have succeeded and it is a noticeable fact that here hardly appears to be a man among them who is not willing to sell out at a price and leave. They are all after the dollars, and it is rarely that you find a man who expects to spend his life there. Those who are making the greatest effort for permanent improvements are among the most active in advertising for new comers to take their holdings, and as soon as a man gets his price he is up and gone.

"Up in that country the negro seems to stand on a perfect equality with the whites. There are white people there who would go further out of their way to shake hands with a negro than with another white man. It is a common thing to see negroes eating with whites in the restaurants and their patronage is as acceptable to the proprietors as is that of the whites. The only people who are not on an equality are the Chinese and Japanese. The Chinese are more despised and the Japanese come next. It is largely because of their willingness to work cheaper than the people of other nationalities.

"Union labor controls throughout most of the country visited. Unless a man belongs to the union he cannot depend upon his ability to hold down a job any length of time. The headquarters of the labor unions are usually at the saloons, and the saloon element seems to have the greatest influence with the labor element. The boycott is also a strong weapon with the unions. Let a store keeper offend the union, or may be an influential walking delegate, and as apt as not

there will be posted before his place a sentinel bearing a placard "unfair," and the storekeeper may as well go out of business.

"There is one thing that can be said to the credit of the people of this section and that is their law abiding character. The bad elements are the cattle thieves and bootleggers. Bootleggers are people engaged in selling whiskey to the Indians in violation of the Federal laws. Both these classes give lots of trouble. But aside from this the people are quiet and well behaved. I have seen more murders recorded in a single issue of The Enquirer than would appear in the Seattle papers during months, and I remember seeing once where Chief Love made 12 or 14 arrests in a day, a record that would seldom be equaled by the entire police force of Spokane, a city of more than 40,000 inhabitants.

"The people up that way seem to be afraid of us down here. They are inclined to think that we are too wild and lawless and are dubious about risking themselves among us. But nevertheless they are beginning to look to the southwest and south and southeast. Advertising matter is being circulated among them and they are being influenced by it. There was quite a party bound for southeast Georgia on the same train I came back on. An immigration agent had interested them, and they were coming down to see whether he had told it to them straight. I happen to be pretty well acquainted with the section to which they are going and they will find that what the agent told them was pretty nearly true. The tide of immigration, I think, is turning and it will not be a great while until it begins to flow in our direction."

While Mr. Conner was on this particular phase of the subject, the reporter asked this question:

"Well, Mr. Conner, you know what we have down here as compared with what you have seen in the northwest. You have observed the difference in the characteristics of these people, especially as to energy, thrift and enterprise, now suppose we had a lot of those people located within a half dozen miles of Yorkville, what would they do for the country?"

"What would they do for the country? Why I think they would at once begin to send out agents to advertise it, and as soon as they could get a good price they would sell. That is what they are doing up yonder and that is what they would do down here."

"And you do not think they are superior to us in thrift, energy or enterprise?"

"Not one bit. I have seen just as much thrift, energy and enterprise here as I ever saw there. There are as many people there who cannot or will not make a living as there are here, and one thing that was common there that I have never seen here, was strong, able-bodied, well-dressed white men begging for quarters with which to buy meals. This practice sometimes grows so common that the police are compelled to put a stop to it."—Yorkville Enquirer.

Pat and the Oyster.

An Irishman went into a restaurant and called for a dozen Saddle Rock oysters on the half shell. After wrestling with them about ten minutes, he called the proprietor and said, "Do yez ate them things?"

"Why, certainly," said the proprietor.

"How do yez do it?" said the son of Erin. "I'd loike yez to show me how."

"The proprietor glad to teach him how to eat his goods, said. "You put a squeeze of lemon, a little salt and pepper on it, stick your fork in it, lift it up this way, and down she goes." So suiting the action to the word he gulped down an oyster without further ceremony.

"Could yez ate them all the same way?" exclaimed the Irishman, in surprise.

"Why, sure; they are delightful. I'll show you how to do it if you don't object."

"Go ahead," said Irish. "I'd like to see yez. I don't believe yez can."

It did not take the proprietor long to dispose of the balance, and with a smack of his lips, said, "There you are; no trouble at all."

The Irishman was bewildered; as soon as he could get his breath he shouted, "Can yez kape them down?"

"Why, of course can," said the proprietor.

"Well, that beats all. I had thim damn things down me stomach six times, and they came up ivery toime."

Gillis Trial Postponed.

Camden, Oct. 6.—J. E. Gillis will not be tried at this term of court. Counsel for the defendant gave notice today that in ten days, the period of notice provided by statute, they would move for a change of venue. The solicitor waived the ten days notice, contending that such was his right. The defendant's counsel opposed this position, contending that the ten days' notice to the State was compulsory and could not be waived by the solicitor. Judge Purdy sustained the defendant's position and the motion will be heard on the 15th. At the last term of court Judge Watts held that the solicitor could waive notice.

Almost Annihilated.

Lisbon, Oct. 5.—The minister of marine announced in the chamber today that a detachment of Portuguese troops, belonging to a column operating in Portuguese West Africa, against the Cuanhamas, was surprised by the tribes men while crossing the Cunene River. The detachment, which numbered 499 officers and men, lost 254 killed, including fifteen officers and fifty wounded.

It is officially announced that Germany will put eight thousand European troops in the field against the Hereros in German Southwest Africa, who are neighbors of the Cuanhamas. Both tribes are established in the Cunene district. The Cunene River forms the boundary between German and Portuguese Southwest Africa.

To make your poorest business day this month as good as your best business day last month, make your poorest advertisement this month as good as big as your best advertisement last month.

DR. SHEALEY ON TEXAS FEVER.

Prevalence of the Disease is Due to Tick. How to Prevent its Spread and How to Treat Infected Cattle.

Clemson College, Sept. 29.—Dr. A. S. Shealey, assistant veterinarian, for the present in charge of the veterinary division, has recently had many demands for his services throughout the State, and has responded to many such calls as: "Come at once: cattle are sick and dying." He has found it impossible to respond to all of the calls, as only a limited appropriation for this purpose is available, and as his duties here prohibit him from being almost constantly away. With one exception he has found the same disease—Texas fever, known also as Southern cattle fever.

Your correspondent has, therefore, secured from him the following interview, in the belief that it will be of great interest and benefit to cattle raisers.

Dr. Shealey says that notwithstanding the good work along this line by Dr. G. E. Nesom, until recently State veterinarian, there is still considerable loss from this disease in South Carolina. Cattle raisers should bear in mind that the disease is caused by a tick, and that it does not occur where no ticks are present—except when it is produced in a mild form by inoculation, hereby rendering immune such cattle as are inoculated. A number of years ago, when cattle were permitted to run at large, the tick was more or less prevalent, and there never was a case of the disease noted. Many farms throughout the State have become "tick free," and so long as they remain so the disease does not occur on them. These facts show that cattle must be born and raised on constantly tick-infested farms, or on constantly tick-free farms, in order to be safe from Texas fever. To take measures to produce general infection would be a reversion to the conditions when there was no "stock law" in South Carolina. So the stock farms must be kept free of ticks.

Dr. Shealey says that while it seems impossible to do this, it can be done by systematic and thorough cleaning of the cattle once every two weeks during the summer months, and he will be glad to take the matter up with any stockmen who wish to do so. Very little can be done, indeed, toward preventing a further spreading of the disease except by thoroughly removing ticks, and placing cattle in a non-infested pasture. In this way, possibly, a number of the herd not infected will be saved and will not contract the disease unless the ticks gain access to them later.

Medicinal treatment for animals while suffering from the fever is very unsatisfactory. Yet Dr. Shealey advises to treat them sympathetically, and hope for good results. He has had a few cases to recover under the following treatment, which he always recommends: "When the first symptoms are noted ticks should be removed, and a good purgative given—opson salts in one or two pound doses, according to size of animal. Within eight or ten hours later commence giving quinine sulphate in one-half ounce doses, dissolved in a half pint of whiskey, three times a day for three days. If salts have not been effective within twenty-four hours, repeat, giving half as much as at first. The sick animals should be separated from the herd and given comfortable quarters."

Very young cattle can withstand the disease without dangerous results, and cattle owners can bring calves to tick-infested farms with no danger, provided they become infected with ticks at once. "But I always advise inoculation for cattle not immune," Dr. Shealey added, "This inoculation can be practiced successfully only with cattle under two years, though I have successfully inoculated much older cattle."

"If a cattle owner has a tick-free farm, no animal infested with ticks can be introduced without seriously endangering the lives of all his cattle. And the life of an animal that has never carried ticks is equally endangered when brought to a tick-infested farm."

"I hope our cattle owners will bear these facts in mind, as the time is near for the State Fair, and there will be sales of infected and non-infected cattle at that time, which if bought indiscriminately, may cause considerable loss."

"This will not be the case, however, if you buy intelligently. If animals have carried ticks they are immune from Texas fever, and you take no chances, so far as Texas fever is concerned. You will also be safe in buying cattle that have never had ticks, provided your farm is free from ticks, or you inoculate the cattle before placing them on infected farms. Finally, if the farm is 'tick-free' and the animal purchased is infected, the latter should be thoroughly cleansed before carrying to the farm, or the lives of your other cattle will be endangered."

Success appears to attend the work of the American engineers in the canal zone. Chief Engineer Wallace announced a couple of days ago that one of the resident engineers, Mr. George Ehle, had made an important discovery, as the result of which it will be possible to divert the Chagres river from the Caribbean slope to the Pacific side of the isthmus. This can be done at an approximate cost of \$16,000,000, releasing \$20,000,000 from the fund set apart for the construction of locks. If this be done one of the most serious problems connected with the canal will have been solved, namely, the control of the Chagres river freshets. It is estimated by the chief engineer that of the work done by the French company from 10 to 15 per cent. may be used, the amount depending upon the plan finally decided upon for the completion of the canal.—Bradstreet.

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ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ADDRESSES EPISCOPALIANS.

Church Admonished to Guard the Religion of the Home.

Liquor and Lynching Issues Injected Into the Proceedings.

Boston, Oct. 6.—The Archbishop of Canterbury speaking before a joint session of the house of bishops and house of deputies of the Episcopal church at Emmanuel church today delivered a message to the American body in which he urged that the church take steps to guard the religious life of the home. The archbishop's address was forcibly delivered and easily heard in all parts of the edifice. The archbishop said in part:

"We can thank God for strong material progress, for an often high note of moral earnestness and here in America at least, for an eager output of intellectual force. And we are prone to be pleased and even satisfied. But it would be vain to ignore the warning voices which tell us—on either side of the sea—of a certain decadence in the definitely religious life of the ordinary home—a falling off, that is, in the very force which gave its distinctive inspiration and its distinctive power to so much of our grandfathers' life. If that be true—and in spite of all explanatory qualifications nobody will, I think, say it is wholly false—it surely behooves every gathering of churchmen to consider well what they can do to safeguard the men and women and above all, the children, of America and of England from a peril whose gravity it is impossible to over-estimate, because it affects the very foundation of our Christian life."

At today's session of the house of deputies several resolutions to make more stringent the canon on the remarriage of divorced persons was presented. One resolution was aimed to prohibit the remarriage of a divorced person during the life of the former partner. The whole question will come up later.

After reporting against a change in the legal name of the church at this time, the committee appointed by the last convention to consider the matter was discharged. A member of the committee, Rev. B. Talbot Rogers of Fond du Lac, Wis., attempted to have a resolution drawn by the minority members of the committee which dropped the words "Protestant Episcopal" from the title page of the prayer book placed on the calendar, but it was referred to the committee on prayer book and will be discussed later.

An attempt was made by J. Cameron Buxton, of Winston-Salem, N. C., to present a resolution deploring the action of Bishop Potter of New York in participating at the opening of the Subway tavern in New York city, but the resolution was declared out of order.

Gen. J. H. Stotsenberg of Indianapolis introduced a resolution condemning lynching. A number of the southern delegates voted to table the resolve, but eventually it was referred to a special committee.

A memorial was presented by the diocese of North Carolina in the interest of work among the negroes. Dr. J. Houston Eccleston of Baltimore, on behalf of the commission appointed to confer with the various religious bodies regarding conformity as to the marriage of divorced persons, submitted a report. The house voted to continue the commission in office. The report says it may be doubted whether the uniformity of divorce legislation can be brought about, but that success will largely depend on whether the churches shall agree on a uniform canon to apply to their church members and clergy.

Lancaster, Oct. 6.—Sheriff Hunter and Solicitor Henry returned from Kershaw, where they have been trying to find out the parties responsible for the lynching of Morrison. Their efforts met with little or no success. At a meeting of the town council, called to consider the matter, Solicitor Henry asked each councilman if he would lend his aid in identifying the guilty parties. Some expressed their willingness to do so, while others positively refused. The sentiment of the community is so strongly in sympathy with the lynchers that it is extremely doubtful if the officers of the law will succeed in their efforts.

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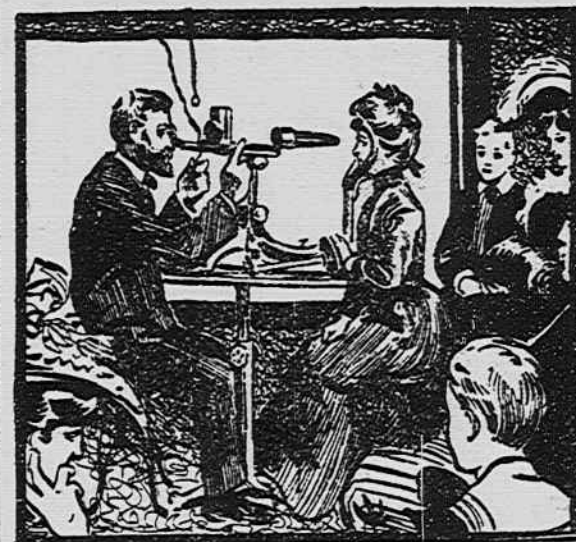
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Lot 51—Six-room house and lot 180x195 on Council Street, next door to Methodist Parsonage, \$2,250.

Lot 45—Two lots corner Calhoun and Harvin Streets, 70x218. Prices: Corner lot \$600, adjoining lot \$500.

Lot 36—Seven-room house and lot 66x170 on Sumter Street. \$3,000.

Lot 29—Three lots 80x275 on Purdy Ave., nice shade trees. Cash \$300.

Lot 22—Five lots on Calhoun Street, 80x210. \$500.

Lot 14—House and lot 82x250, corner Hampton Ave. and Sumter St. \$2,250.

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Train	From	Arrives	Leaves
35	Florence to Augusta	5 15 am	
54	Columbia to Wilmington	8 10 am	
57	Gibson to Sumter	9 20 am	
52	Charleston to Columbia and Greenville	9 21 am	
46	Orangeburg to Charleston (Tues'd'y, Thurs'd'y, Satur'd'y)	9 25 am	
53	Greenville and Columbia to Charleston	6 20 pm	
32	Augusta to Florence	6 30 pm	
56	Sumter to Gibson	6 50 pm	
47	Charleston to Orangeburg (Tues'd'y, Thurs'd'y, Satur'd'y)	8 15 pm	
55	Wilmington to Columbia	9 25 pm	

Freight Trains carrying Passengers.

Train	From	Leaves	Arrives
*24	Sumter to Hartsville	6 30 am	
*1	Bishopville to Sumter	6 40 am	
*2	Sumter to Bishopville	9 50 am	
*19	Sumter to Robbins	10 00 am	
*11	Florence to Sumter	1 50 pm	
*12	Sumter to Florence	2 50 pm	
*20	Robbins to Sumter	7 30 pm	
*25	Hartsville to Sumter	7 40 pm	

Northwestern Railway.

Train	From	Arrives	Leaves
*70	Camden to Sumter	9 00 am	
*71	Sumter to Camden	9 36 am	
*68	Camden to Sumter	5 45 pm	
*72	Wilson Mill to Sumter	12 30 pm	
*73	Sumter to Wilson Mill	3 00 pm	
*69	Sumter to Camden	6 25 pm	

Trains marked * daily except Sunday; all other trains daily.

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